









and at lower prices!

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S. S., the teachers, the pastor in some of the children's families were handsomely re- sons to make the evening pleasant and worthy of the occa- have same

county deceased, by giving bond as directed; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have demands thereon to exhibit the same.

CHARLES E. HOLT.

1889, AT  
H  
OYES' DRUG STORE

—AND—  
RELATED WARE,  
Spectacles and Eye Glasses.  
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

**M. Phinney's.**

table connected with the home

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WE CAN BUY ALL KINDS OF  
Silver and Plated Goods





# THE FARMER'S WIFE.

BY EDWARD LYONS.

The farmer's wife sits beside her loom,  
In the fading twilight,  
The shadows deepen around the room,  
But her heart is aglow with pride,  
For her husband to-day has taken the prize  
From the lord of the manor's stables,  
For the tenant who has the finest flies,  
And whose home the brightest stands,  
And she knows that the farmer's toil alone  
Could never have won the prize,  
Though the seed was sown, and the crops were  
grown,  
Had she not had her own share done,  
The little one all are sleeping now,  
And never a care has she,  
As she watches her husband's tranquil brow,  
With the smile that he loves to see,  
The tireless hands are at rest at last,  
The loom for a time is still,  
As her mind reverts to a story past,  
That was told by a friend, a staunch wife,  
Her husband's will, and her love sublime,  
His dauntless heart, and her own,  
Have enabled them many a hill to climb,  
And neither had settled alone,  
And he knows it well, for he says at length:  
"Ah! Mary, the ever faithful,  
Aren't you come to have the strength  
That comes from a faithful wife?  
And she smiles and smiles, as in days gone by,  
And she gives him the hand he won  
When she was a simple girl, and shy,  
And he was a peasant's son."

# Teddy.

BY REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

In 1833 we lived in one of the hills  
in the upper Ohio. It was a  
quiet, picturesque place. The streets  
along the river were lined with glass  
and steel mills, and the hills walled in the  
back of the town were honeycombed with  
coal mines. The air was heavy with the  
rolling bituminous smoke, and the low  
brick houses were streaked with soot.  
It was as commonplace and ignoble a  
spot, perhaps, as any in which men eat  
and live. Yet there, as everywhere else,  
beauty dwelt in the simple and uncon-  
sciously done. "Brammionds did not  
need Olympus to help him to die, nor  
the Syrian sunshine."  
One little incident of our life there  
may be worth telling.  
Honora Neal was a plump, merry little  
Irish widow who worked early and late  
as a washer-woman to support herself  
and her son.  
One day Mrs. Sprout, one of her em-  
ployees—a lady who controlled her own  
family so well that she had time to man-  
age the affairs of all her neighbors—  
stopped her at the washing.  
"Honora, it is high time that great boy  
of yours put to some regular employ-  
ment. He cannot spend all his life car-  
rying baskets of clothes."  
"Indeed, an' it is true, an' he's  
got the fine head on him, Teddy has! But  
he seems to be dull in the use of his  
hands, marm."

"Lazy, eh? Has he had any school-  
ing?"  
"Oh, he has that same, Father Ryan,  
he says the fine head he had, an' tuk  
him in the parish school, to make a  
praise of him. But he was dull at the  
Latin an' he said he was, then."  
"It's good for nothing, then,"  
"Indeed, marm, an' it's his has the  
great taste for spiders an' bugs. He has  
a fine collection."  
"Send him to work to-night. I'll get my  
husband to put him to work in the store.  
He ought to be earning something in-  
stead of spending his time in the fields  
gathering bugs."  
But Teddy proved as dull at weighing  
sugar or measuring molasses as he was  
at Latin. He knew every cranny and  
hiding-place in the hills within ten miles,  
but he never could find the starch or  
tup-measure in the shop. He could  
tell you the color and habits of every  
bird, fish or moth in the woods, but he  
stared vacantly at customers across the  
counter when they asked for "Lone  
Jack," or "Nigger head."  
In a fortnight he had an empty corner  
of the shop filled with his bottles of  
snakes, or sheets of beetles and butter-  
flies. And an old woman went to him,  
a balsam apple. Teddy was eager to run  
to the hills if his employer would allow  
him to go. He was the guide for many of  
the berrying-parties which the young  
folks started during the summer. Every-  
body, in fact, liked the slowpoke.  
Gentle, dull, whose big grey eyes stared  
absently at them everywhere but in the  
woods, where he became a boy, keen and  
alert.

In September Mr. Sprout dis-  
charged him; as utterly worthless for  
shop-work. A week later I met his  
mother.  
"Is it Teddy? Ooh! an' he's fixed for  
life, now! Mr. Sprout said he took the  
boss at the Penton coal mine to take him on  
he'll make good wages," she says, an'  
he'll make good wages."

Poor Ted, shut up in a coal-pit! He  
seemed to me to have a life in the  
woods, as much as a deer, or fox, or any  
other wild creature.  
When the fall came we used to beg  
for Teddy to be free from his grimy  
prison for a day, to go with us to the  
woods; but to no purpose. His mother  
said he had "got down to study work,"  
an' he was done with runnin' wild like a  
ground-squirrel."

I met him once at nightfall, creeping  
home—thin and stooped, his eyes look-  
ing big and wild in the black mass of  
coal-dust that covered his face and  
clothes.  
There had recently been some accidents  
in the neighboring mines from the caving  
in of a shaft.  
"Take care of yourself, Teddy," I  
said. "I wish you were out of that pit."  
Teddy's eyes twinkled in the black.  
"I kin git out at that pit any minute I  
please," he said, lowering his voice. "I  
found a crack back of Freesley's Hills a  
year ago. It's a hole down into the  
mine. Nothin' kin happen to me in  
there."

The very next day there was an alarm  
through the town. There had been an  
explosion in Penton's mine, and thirty  
men were buried. Whether they were  
living or dead nobody knew.  
The church bells rang furiously. Every-  
body left their dinner—a few about  
one o'clock and ran to the streets. The  
crowd emptied itself from the court-  
house, and judge, lawyers and jury left  
the prisoner and the constable in the  
dock, and joined the throng rushing  
down the river road.

The community was small. Every-  
body knew these thirty men. Their  
wives and children were gathered at the  
mouth of the pit. They all belonged to  
Father Ryan's flock, but Mr. Knox, the  
Methodist parson, and Doctor Floyd, the  
Episcopalian, were busy as he, quieting  
and cheering them.  
Honora was sitting on the bank; not  
crying like the others. Her round face  
looked pinched and drawn. A basket of  
newly-washed clothes stood beside her,  
and when the dull report of the explo-  
sion was heard, Mrs. Sprout was near  
her, sobbing and talking loudly.

# OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

BY EDWARD LYONS.

"Teddy's in there," she cried, as I  
came up. "I sent him there. I wish I  
had left him at home. It's always my  
luck when I do the best I can to help  
people."  
At that moment there was a shout from  
the men at the mouth of the mine,  
and some twenty of the miners  
emerged from the mouth of the pit,  
and were killed by the explosion,  
but otherwise unhurt. Teddy was not  
among them.  
"Where are the other men?" de-  
manded Father Ryan, as soon as he  
could make himself heard.  
"Where's Teddy, Neal?" cried Mrs.  
Sprout, catching the foreman by the  
shoulder and pushing his sobbing wife  
aside.  
"They were in a back passage behind  
the heap of slate made by the explosion.  
We were this side of it," he answered.  
"Ted was with us, an' an'—"  
He looked uneasily at Honora, who had  
come up to him and was staring into his  
eyes with her lips open. They moved to  
ask a question, but she could not make a  
sound.  
"Where is the boy?" said Mrs. Sprout,  
impatiently.  
"He turned back to go to them. I  
could not help it," he exclaimed, ap-  
pealing to Doctor Floyd. "He would  
have said that he knew a way out of the  
back of the mine; and that if it were  
open, he could guide the men through it."  
They were all looking at him with  
open mouths, and he could not make a  
sound.  
"There was a crack at the top of the  
heap of slate, and he's such a lean little  
chap that he wriggled through with our  
pushing him behind."  
"You pushed him to his death!" Mrs.  
Sprout screamed. And then a sudden  
silence fell on the crowd.  
Every man and woman there under-  
stood that the boy had not five minutes  
in ten for life, when he crawled into the  
tunnel of the walled up pit to save his  
fellows, and that he had died delib-  
erately taken risk.  
Father Ryan said something to the  
foreman, carefully lowering his voice,  
that Honora might not hear of "Fre-  
esley's."

"So I told the boy, your reverence,  
But he was determined to go. I could  
not stop him."  
There was nothing for us to do but to  
wait.  
The men were in the heart of the hill,  
which rose before us quiet in the warm  
sunshine, with its black sea yawning  
through the grass and weeds. It was  
impossible now to reach them. If alive,  
they would be struggling through the  
back passages of the mine toward the  
outlet which Teddy had found, or  
thought he had found.  
Every man of the crowd believed the  
boy had reached the outlet. It was not likely  
that such an opening could exist, and no  
miner ever had discovered it. But no-  
body had the heart to hint a doubt with  
Honora and the wives and mothers of the  
buried men to hear it.  
So the crowd waited; whispering to  
for some sound from within—a cry—a  
muffled knocking—which should show  
that the buried men still lived.  
As long as there was a chance of their  
escape by any back passage, however  
slight, the men feared to begin work on  
the pit of full slate, and the silence  
of the mine was broken by the rum-  
bling of masses of earth from the roof of  
the chambers, already loosened by the  
explosion.  
Honora came up to the Methodist par-  
son and said, "How long will it take Teddy  
to bring them out, sir?"  
The good old man avoided her eye.  
"That depends on—well, really, I don't  
know where the message is. Now, my  
dear, let us trust in God. He will  
take care of Teddy in the pit just as well  
as if he were here beside you."  
"But I want him beside me, sir. The  
Lord's always left Teddy to me to take  
care of. I want him, sir. I want me  
little boy."

Mr. Knox began to speak, but his voice  
failed. He shook his head and turned  
away. I saw that he had but little hope.  
The moment a dull rumbling  
was heard. Every man looked at the  
neighbor. One of the miners muttered  
"fire-damp," which is another name for  
death, in these pits; but the others were  
silent.  
Then came a sound like thunder and a  
heavy crash. There had been another  
explosion, and the roof of the main  
chamber had probably fallen. Shouts  
of despair went up from the women.  
"It's all over!" said Father Ryan.  
"Look at him!" cried Honora, wildly,  
pointing down the road. "Me b'y! Teddy!"

They came up the road, black as  
negroes, were nine men, every one of  
them alive and shouting, Teddy leading  
the van.  
They had reached the mouth of the  
mine, and had dragged each other down  
through, and had time to come down  
from Pressley's Hills before the second  
explosion.

There was a town meeting that night.  
It was to be held for a life in the  
woods, as much as a deer, or fox, or any  
other wild creature.  
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# OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

BY EDWARD LYONS.

Secretary Folger's Annual Re-  
port submitted to Congress.  
Expenditures for the Fiscal Year Ending  
June 30—The National Bank Que-  
ries—Construction in the Money  
Market and Their Cause.  
In his report submitted to Congress,  
Secretary Folger shows that the total  
ordinary expenditures, from all sources,  
for the fiscal year ending June 30 were  
\$257,981,459.87, while the total ordinary  
receipts were \$109,525,250.28, leaving a  
surplus revenue of \$148,456,209.59, which,  
with the cash balance in the Treasury of  
\$207,797,694.84, makes a grand total sur-  
plus of \$456,253,904.43. This was ap-  
plied to the redemption of outstanding  
bonds. The expenditures show a de-  
crease over the previous year of \$20,443,  
882.50, as follows: In the Navy Depart-  
ment, \$11,431,594.99; in civil and  
miscellaneous, \$9,257,822.51. There was  
an increase of \$17,612,594.23. In the  
Indian Department, \$3,104,039.64; in  
the Indian Bureau, \$2,506.31; and in pen-  
sions, \$11,265,914.38—making a net de-  
crease in the expenditures of \$4,751,  
448.02.  
For the present fiscal year the revenue,  
actual and estimated, is as follows:  
Total receipts, actual and esti-  
mated, \$456,253,904.43.  
Total expenditures, actual and esti-  
mated, \$456,253,904.43.  
Estimated amount due the State, \$4,429,556.35.  
Leaving a balance of \$75,977,048.78.  
The reduction in the annual interest  
charge to November 1, by reason of the  
calling in of bonds, is as follows:  
On bonds redeemed or interest, \$5,202,893.50.  
On bonds exchanged into 3 per  
cent. bonds, \$1,296,822.50.  
Total, \$6,499,716.00.  
Deduct for interest on 4 per cent.  
bonds issued, etc., 222.00.  
Net reduction, \$6,499,494.00.  
On Nov. 1, the value of the 5 per  
cent. bonds of the United States, \$10,000,000 in  
standard dollars; at San Francisco, \$14,  
000,000, and in the Mint at the latter  
place, \$14,000,000, making nearly \$41,  
000,000 in San Francisco alone. The  
increase in the circulation of standard  
dollars during the past year was less  
than \$1,500,000, while the coinage was  
\$27,772,075. In addition to this, on Nov.  
1, 1893, there was in the Treasury about  
\$26,884,000 of fractional silver coin,  
or 2,400 tons of silver coin stored in the  
public vaults. The Secretary puts the  
matter tersely but strongly in these  
words:  
"The coinage of standard silver  
dollars is kept up, and the demand for  
them for circulation is as constant as  
any, it will be a serious question where  
the Treasury Department will find the  
public receipts, storage room there-  
for."  
Mr. Folger suggests the repeal of the  
Act requiring the issue of silver cer-  
tificates, and for the redemption of cer-  
tificates by the Treasury. The total  
coinage during the year amounted to  
\$117,841,594.34, the coinage of gold being  
\$11,069,000 more than during any pre-  
vious year.  
In discussing the national bank ques-  
tion, Mr. Folger shows that the \$230,000,  
000 of United States bonds held by them,  
and which are payable at the pleasure  
of the Government, amount outstanding  
of this class of bonds, and if the na-  
tional debt is paid as rapidly as it has  
been of late, he says that it is likely  
that these bonds will be paid during the  
course of the year.  
The fact is expressed that the bank  
circulation may be so largely retired as  
to trouble the business community. Mr.  
Folger suggests as remedy a reduction  
of the rate of issue to ninety  
per cent. of the current market value  
of the bonds; a refunding of the 4 and 4  
per cent. bonds into 3 per cent. bonds; and  
the Treasury Department be empowered to  
sell, as a basis of circulation, the 3-65  
bonds of the District of Columbia. The  
practice of national banks on the over-  
certification of bills is referred to, and it  
is given that unless the evil is checked  
the practice and penalties of the law will  
be enforced.  
Referring to the sudden contractions in  
the money market, the Secretary says:  
"We have witnessed the withdrawal of the  
States against primogeniture, the  
entail of estates and the accumulation of  
personal property, stood in the way of  
keeping up with single hands, and  
gathering in single hands, and  
offices that great wealth gives. But so  
it is, that to those there are men so rich  
that by comping together they can at  
times, to say the least, control the  
power thus had is used from time to  
time. It results that violent and sudden  
contractions and expansions of the  
business community, and the Govern-  
ment is an unwilling aider and abettor  
therein. It has come about that the  
Treasury Department is looked to as a  
great if not a chief cause of the trouble.  
The national banks, and the Treasury is  
called for relief. Every Secretary of the  
Treasury for years past has had it brought  
clearly to his mind, and official expedi-  
ents have been used to remedy the evil.  
Of late years the value has been accom-  
plished thereby."  
It is doubtless good policy to ex-  
tinguish the long bonds of the Government,  
rather than those payable at pleasure;  
for the time is at hand when the Govern-  
ment rate of interest and the present  
rate of payment of the public debt, all  
the bonds subject to optional time  
payment will have been called in. Then,  
if there is a surplus in the Treasury,  
there will be no outlet for its sale by pur-  
chase, or the disbursement of it through ap-  
propriations for purposes beyond the ordi-  
nary and economical needs of the Govern-  
ment. It is, therefore, for Congress to  
consider the propriety of empowering  
this Department to buy the long bonds  
at a high premium. If it shall choose  
to make good the purchase of bonds at  
a high premium, it should by this De-  
partment express authority so to do, and  
thus adopt that policy.  
The national banks, for evils in sight or  
in prospect, the Secretary holds, "is in  
the reduction of taxation, so that no more  
will be taken from the people than  
enough to meet all its obligations that  
must be met from year to year; to pay off  
with reasonable celerity the part of the  
debt which it may pay at pleasure, and  
to provide through the sinking fund for  
the redemption of that which will become pay-  
able by and by. The evil comes from  
the likelihood of the Government holding  
ready to make good the surplus which will  
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